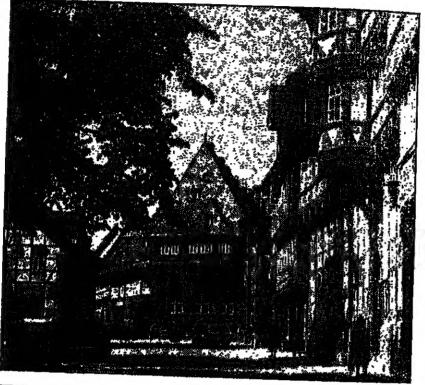
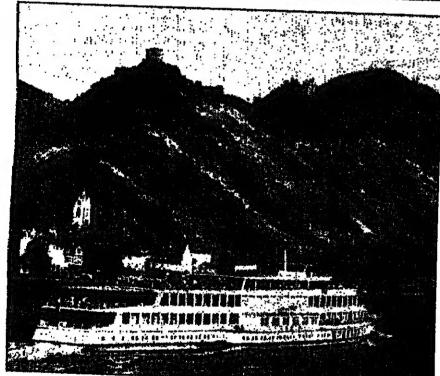
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The German Tribune

imburg, 15 November 1973 Indih Year - No. 605 - By nir

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

C 20725 C

Bonn-Moscow relations have ceased to be dramatic

Süddentsche Zeitung

outine has set in as regards relations between Boun and Moscow, Gone the days of historic milestones and turning-over of new leaves, gone even days of spectacular visits, as Foreign aister Walter Scheel's trip to Moscow

the time has come for gradual progress, unsensational attention to detail, for exach for compromises and workable he hift arrangements, for the muddling ough that failing political agreement been known to stand relations then two countries in good stead for

The agreement on legal assistance on may seem a meagre outcome of a Scheel's visit. It is not. This was the e of contention that threatened to in further progress in Ostpolitik with ne, Budapest and Sofia. Had it so ed, Moscow could have left matters

dearing the decks in this respect the at Union has in fact underscored the Mations it has of Bonn's Ostpolitik lerms of practical cooperation in comic affairs, European and security

Such other unresolved aspects of the itus of West Berlin as remain are none eless important for this country and future course of mutual relations, but

which Federal agencies are to be and in the city and what form full are representation of West Berlin by a is to take are problems that can be alled in a matter of months or years bout unduly prejudicing the prospects seed relations with the Soviet Union. that is more, by allowing Foreign

IN THIS ISSUE

REIGN AFFAIRS enna MBFR talks will be propi of the detente pudding

-MOUR RELATIONS IG Metall wins fight for better ***mbly-line conditions

STORICAL RESEARCH Russian and German historians meet in Mainz

ADE & INDUSTRY Milmines can solve oil hortage problem

IGS SEEN M Sensen - Wuppertal's enigmatic Minter and sculptor

HTJA incidence of venereal disease dangerously on the increase

Minister Gromyko to discuss with Walter School the channels through which West Berlin courts are to establish contacts with Soviet legal authorities the Kremlin has virtually ceded Bonn's fundamental

In the days when winds from the East were a little chillier the Kremlin might well have refused to consider requests for legal assistance from West Berlin courts submitted via Bonn's embassy in Moscow even the intervention of Bonn's Foreign Minister on the ground that neither was competent to deal with the

It is only six months since Mr Brezhnev's visit to Bonn and the agreement strictly to comply with and fully implement the provisions of the Four-Power Berlin accords. In Soviet eyes this formula represented the first recognition that Bonn was partially responsible for West Berlin.

Herr Scheel is well advised not to make too great play with his minor triumph on what, on the face of it, would appear to be a minor matter. His visit to Moscow did not bring about a great leap forward in Ostpolitik in any case.

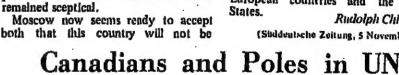
Yet to have expected more would have been unrealistic. The actual outcome was only possible because relations between Bonn and Moscow are currently good and the Bonn government of Chancellor Willy Brandt and Foreign Minister Walter Scheel enjoys Moscow's confidence.

Such friction as arises is not considered by either side to be a major matter. In the interest of relations as a whole the feeling is that friction must be eliminated.

Because of the mutual interest in cooperation the Soviet Union even bears witness to a willingness to meet this country half-way on economic matters. Mr Brezimev travelled to Bonn with the idea of implementing major projects involving advanced technology in the Soviet Union in conjunction with West German firms aided by Bonn government

This country continually voiced reservations, objecting that such grandiose perspectives transcended both its indu-strial potential and its willingness to provide credit facilities, The Soviet Union

Moscow now seems ready to accept



Mid-East peace-keeping force

with the composition of the UN Middle East peace force.

The Soviet Union began by rejecting a Canadian contingent because, presuma-bly, it viewed Canada as a Western satellite despite the traditional participation of Canadian forces in UN peacekeeping missions.

Moscow seemed to have forgotten its attempts to woo Canada when Mr Kosygin visited that country two years

If you send your Canadians I insist on sending my Poles," the Soviet argument seemed to run in connection gent from Vietnam eadier this year under gent from Vietnam eadier this year under

> The Canadians had set out for Vietnam mistrusiful of America's position in Indo-China. They returned disillusioned about communist practices in Vietnam.

Either way, it augurs ill for the United Nations when its peace force contingents are labelled either Eastern or Western from the start.

(Frankforter Aligomeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 5 November 1973)



oviding cut-rate loans and that several Western countries may join forces on major projects provided this benefits

In the long term, however, the provisor may prove a serious handicap for relations with this country. Should Soviet expectations of economic cooperation be unfulfilled in the long run and Western technology as supplied by Bonn is not forthcoming even on the revised terms, political storm clouds are bound to

Moscow is currently working on the next five-year plan, which will run from 1976 to 1980. Planning a state-run economy of such proportions is inevitab-ly a somewhat inflexible business, so not much time is left for decision-making on economic cooperation.

Even less time is left on another issue where Bonn's and Moscow's worries partially coincide, the East. What Soviet Premier Kosygin, the Kremlin's top Middle East specialist, had to say to Herr Scheel on this issue will probably interest other Common Market countries facing the threat of oil cuts by the Arab

Moscow is doubtless quietly delighted that this particular conflict has clouded relations between Bonn and other

(Suddentsche Zeitung, 5 November 1973)

Oil - the Arabs' political weapon

A taxuecession of conferences a ning in Kuwait the Arab governments are starting to assess the repercussions of their attempted oil boycott. Many of them already have cold feet, It, for instance, the Europeans succeed in demonstrating solidarity in countering the boycott the countries at war with Israel will suffer politically in the short term and economically and militarily in the long run as a result. Europe too can boycott the Arabs - in terms of arms. cash and sympathy. It has often been said that the Arabs cannot drink their oil. It is equally true that North Africa and the Middle East cannot live without Europe.

Bonn's contingency planning for an oil shortage may come as a shock to some people in this country, especially as it takes every conceivable permutation of

There is a reason for this thoroughness, lowever. It is intended to demonstrate to the Arabs that if the worst comes to the worst Europe will be in a position to wage oil warfare with them. Solidarity within the Common Market must, of course, first be established, and there can be no denying that the non-existence of common political institutions represents a grave shortcoming.

We must come to realise that the fourth Arab-Israeli war is the beginning of the oil wars that were forecast decades ago and that the Soviet Union has more than a finger in the pio.

One of these days, as Foreign Minister Walter Scheel mentioned in Moscow, the Soviet Union may be the only country left that can still buy Arab oil. Europe would then have to buy at a premium from the Soviet Union, but this would be a dangerous business for the Arab world and anything but a profitable operation.

Achim Sydow (Kieler Nachrichton, 5 November 1973)

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Vienna MBFR talks will be proof of the detente pudding

Rölner Stadt-Anzeiger

7 1

The MBFR talks in Vienna will L probably last for several years. Let us hope that they do. The idea is unparalleled in past history and will either take a number of years to accomplish or prove impossible.

After all, have members of two diametrically opposed alliances ever before met at one and the samo conference table to work out joint rules and regulations for the size, extent and activities of their respective armed forces?

For five years now proposals to this effect have formed part of the detente package suggested by the West. In time of crisis troop cut agreements are considered the most important of contributions towards the prevention of armed conflict, but these are the very times at which there is little likelihood of anything coming of them.

Not until political detente between East and West begun to make progress did the prospects for this Western proposal Improve. In the final analysis the Soviet Union agreed to discuss the idea because otherwise its own longstanding pet project, the all-European conforence on security and cooperation convened first in Helsinki and now in Geneva, would have gone by the board.

The Vienna round of MBFR talks is thus a separate subsidiary of the European security conference, though it

may one day assume greater importance by virtue of its agenda.

When all is said and done, were the Nato and Warsaw Pact countries in Central Europe really to reach agreement on mutual balanced force reduction the political repercussions for Europe would

Its is hard to say what interests and motives the Soviet Union has in mind in Vienna. Maybe Moscow feels further progress towards detente would otherwise be called into question.

Maybe the Kreinlin reckons that MBFR talks will further the interests of a Soviet target of old, that of achieving a reduction in America's military presence - and political influence - in Europe without Soviet troop cuts making any difference worthy of the name in the political power set-up in Europe.

Motives change from time to time in any case. In the West's case the foremost aim was at one time detente as a challenge to the Soviet Union to demonstrate its willingness to come to proceedings that the two superpowers political terms in terms of military have more in common on this particular moderation too.

forestail the increasing danger of Europe to stew in its own juice, unilateral troop cuts by striking an East-West bargain, thereby making a itself not to sign on the dotted line in

This state of affairs was brought on as far as Europe was concerned by continued discussion in the United States whether or not sweeping troop cuts should be made in US forces stationed overseas.

Only recently President Nixon and Secretary of State Kissinger had to pull out all the stops to defuse a troop cut resolution passed in the Senate.

On the one hand, then, the Western concept is designed to enable President Nixon to persuade the troop cut happy Senators to hold their fire for the time being while on the other a partial US withdrawal is bound to come sooner or later so the aim is to incorporate it in a larger scheme of East-West troop cuts.

This, of course, conveys some idea of the course the Vienna talks will doubtless take. Initially, bearing in mind the urgency of the problem from President Nixon's point of view, the agenda will deal exclusively with troop cuts by the two great powers on either side of the

France takes a dim view of troop cuts and is not even represented at the Vienna talks, and France is not alone in viewing this first phase of the MBFR round somewhat sceptically.

The Americans are so interested in coming to a swift and successful conclusion at this stage of the point than their respective allies and Then the predominant motive was to prefer to strike a bilateral bargain, leaving

respect of this first phase of MBFR until such time as agreement has been reached in principle on further progress towards domestic troop cuts by this country and Benelux on the one hand and the GDR, Poland and Czechoslovakia on the other.

One of the problems facing the Vienna talks, however, is that although the initial position is a known quantitly and the relatively immediate prospects of agreement are also fairly apparent the POLITICS

Comparisons are none too ear Central Europe: geographically, in reof the distance between the superpo and this part of the world, the numer, superiority of Eastern Bloc forces the respective structure of the in

The East would not accept a balan percentage reduction in troops firepower, yet in view of the Est Vien the communist old hand Kurt

If neither side is to feel hard done, and this, after all, is the point of person of political schizophre-Vienna talks - the negotiation pack; It ince the campaign to reinstate the going to have to be a complicated or-

Single hope

The Eastern Bloc, for instance, n. mortalic rights but not of forming a withdraw more tanks and the West c. down its tactical nuclear forces in ret. And he put it even more clearly: "We

to the fact that the MBFR talks have the week. We want one with plenty of under way at all. All that can be he, well ned cayenne pepper." for is the maintenance of the regularities that he should perhaps balance of power, albeit with a reduct in troop strength.

Taken on their own, changes in Cer. Mo-cow. Europe can hardly be expected to it list sprang from recognition of the about any change in the overall strate it that the - preponderantly illegal imbalance. It can merely be offset! political detente.

In this context a reduction in concentration of military man ... 112 "extra-parliamentary opposition" firepower a million and a half solder the New Left had developed on a Nato and Warsaw Pact countries of German soil would assuredly represent. inestimable gain for all concerned.

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 31 October 17

ment are also fairly apparent the apportunity outcome is anyone's guess.

Small wonder really, for the depart two sides delve into the details of its problems on the agenda, the real insoluble the differences between the annual west are bound to annear.

DKP seeks to create socialist society and west are bound to annear.

along democratic paths

numerical superiority a tit-for-tat rel W Bachmann announced in Frankfull tion would not be acceptable for \$26 September 1968 that the

Le DKP many Communists took this sixed KPD was still in existence and the hoping to reverse the 1956 sision of the Federal Constitutional

Unfied Kapluck, a member of the ment DKP presidium, had stated body beforehand that it was a question i giving back to the KPD its legitimate w næudo-communistic party.

Political importance must be attained want a Communist Party without

se a milder form of pepper came a East Berlin with the prior blessing

a of the old KPD had brought about bwnfall and that official permission form it would not be granted.

ment tack from the Communists. it was no question of a campaign of on under a communist leadership. lle vestigial KPD apparatus suddenly

itself politically isolated. Of the multiple isolated is itself politically isolated. Of the multiple isolated is itself politically isolated. Of the important politically isolated. time of the ban only a tenth

Ayear before, in the summer of 1967, former Federal Justice Minister halav Helnemann suggested a possible of out of this situation in an essay in

lle wrote: "One possibility would be in the KPD would no longer be a issi-Leninist party aiming at proleta-

allies who let one down at a critical of local begins an official blessing juncture.

Wolfgang Wagnat Political Parties were to be amended the property of the party at near the first and only at near the first such a way that we reverted to a Incracy of the Weimar Republic kind, free every political aim to such a that democracy would be

"nogrified into a dictatorship." the Communists decided on a abhation of both these possibilities: Friedrich Reinecke Verlag GmbH, 23 Schoe'd Aussicht, Hamburg 76. Tel.: 22 51. Tell. 20 51. Tell. atto be from the outset orthodox

from lop to bottom as well the new All articles which THE GERMAN TRIBURE in provided by reprint are published in cooperation with the editorial staffs of leading nowspapers of the ditorial staffs of leading nowspapers of the original text, in that the party had been founded plets translations of the original text, in that the party had been founded plets translations of the original text, in the party had been founded they arrived that the party had been founded any federal state sub-committee in the party had been founded any federal state. By the end of 1968 it also founded from German periodicals. Ty accepted the skeleton provided by 19 sub-committees in industry.

be DKP cannot cover its expenses membership subs (five Marks per Th) and donations alone. The gap is

bridged by subsidies from its sister party in East Germany, the SED. The Socialist paths taken in the GDR and other Unity Party gives the DKP an annual sum well into seven figures. But a DKP official rather hastily gave away how little effort was required to form the DKP from the KPD: "What is new about this party is that we have taken the 'D' and put it at the front."

Statements such as this, however significant they may be, are not conclusive proof that the new Communist Party is just a continuation of the old. But they would be enough to permit, may oblige, officials to ban the DKP as a successor to the KPD.

In May this year Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Interior Minister, answering an Opposition question in the Bundestag on whether the Federal Office of Constitutional Law had a dossier proving that the DKP was the same party as the KPD, said it had not.

As a matter of fact the illegal KPD still exists today alongside its successful sister party with an estimated 6,000 members.

To bring constitutional charges against the DKP does not seem politically opportune, and legally the outcome would be uncertain. The DKP has been religiously avoiding all the expressions that incriminated the KPD. But the West German Communists openly profess to Socialism such as is the basic pattern of life in the socialist community of States.

The DKP follows Ernst Thalmand's dictum that a positive attitude towards the Soviet Union is the criterion of all true Communists. Thus the DKP gave its unqualified approval of the march of Soviet and East German troops into Czechoslovakia in August 1968. The SED is regarded as the most successful party in German history since it acts consistently according to Marxist tenets.

socialist countries is not possible for historical reasons and because of the differing point of departure. The DKP only hints at how it will cope with its comparatively hopeless situation in the Federal Republic in its Düsseldorf Theses.

The DKP has dissociated itself from the reformist formula that Socialism can emerge from a series of reforms. It therefore seeks to rally the working classes and other anti-monopolistic forces to the battle for their direct social and political Interests, to the struggle to lay the path for anti-monopolistic changes, and to clear the way for the socialist

Their phrase "sozialistische Umwalzung" in communist parlance is exactly equal to the slightly clearer "sozialistische Revolution". As a consequence the Deutsche Kommunistische Partei deseribes itself as a "revolutionary campaigning party". Its short-term aim as a stepping stone to the classless society it seeks to create is the dictatorship of the proletariat, which it wraps up as "political power for the working classes".

None of the party manifestos has dealt with how the DKP would cope with the parliamentary system if it had secured domination by the working classes in a series of elections. The illegal KPD stated in its manifesto-

of 1968 that in this case the parliament should become "an effective organ of the will of the populace based on the multi-party system . . . " This is a similar line to that taken by

French Communist Party supremo Georges Marchais in his recently published book The Democratic Challen-

gc. He too gives a parliamentary opposition the right in principle to win back a parliamentary majority and thus relegate the Communists to the opposi-

The DKP is miles away from this eventuality. Hermann Gautier, writing in the party mouthpiece UZ, said: "If we fight for seats in the Bundestag it is because this helps provide the prerequisites for our extra-parliamentary struggle. The Bundestag is a platform from which we hope to popularise our democratic

Concessions à la Marchais are unlikely to be made at the DKP's Hamburg Hans Schueler

(Die Zeit, 2 November 1973)

Brandt and Wehner reconciled

SüddeutscheZeitung

A peripheral feature of the Bundestag debate on the budget for 1974 was the start of a rapprochement between Chancellor Willy Brandt and SPD floor leader Herbert Wehner.

SPD experts confirmed the impression given by Brandt and Wehner at this debate that the controversy caused by Herbert Wehner's remarks in Moscow regarding Berlin policy was just about forgotten. On several occasions Webner underlined Willy Brandt's standing as-Chairman of the Social Democrats and leader of the government.

So great was the rift between the two men after Wehner's Moscow visit that all attempts to bring them together to palaver for peace were rejected.

Brandt and Wehner finally held their pow-wow in private on 27 October, and by all accounts they have agreed to bury the hatchet.

(Süddeutsche Zeiting, 27 October 1973,

It is customary in the West to issue swift assurances of mutual regard and promise cordial relations and cooperation in future whenever outbursts of dissatis-

This process seems to be recurring in the context of the trouble that has arisen in connection with the US airlift to Israel, and the tried and trusted formula will no doubt as ever have the required effect.

Bonn and Washington have too great a vested interest in re-establishing harmony. Chancellor Brandt cannot afford to add fuel to the fire of Opposition allegations that the Bonn government is heading towards neutrality and President Nixon cannot afford to add fuel to the fire of Congressmen and Senators who are only too keen to make sweeping troop cuts in Western Europe.

between the United States and Europe friction the next time trouble arises.

This time too the reaction on both sides of the Atlantic would not have been so vexed had there not been trouble on previous occasions

insignificant when taken on its own, needs to taken seriously. It has demonstrated the extent to which relations between the United States and Western Europe are characterised by increasing alienation. What is more, it represents a further contribution towards

Bonn and Washington still need each other

acknowledge that on this occasion mistakes have been made that can be avolded in future. Mistakes of this kind there have, of course, been. Once again Washington gave its allies in Europe no advance warning.

Nato was not informed until seven hours after the event that US forces had been put on the alert, and Bonn does not appear to have learnt that arms deliveries to Israel were being made from this country until it had itself inquired.

In both cases there was good reason to give the US government a piece of one's mind. Yet Bonn does not appear to

hannoversche Allgemeine

Phrasigna differancia da lodged its diplomatic complaint until the government had taken a deep breath and persuaded itself that in the hue and cry over the Middle East Uncle Sam would not be too upset by the move.

In point of fact Bonn was right to complain. You can hardly proclaim to all and sundry that you are staying neutral and then allow one of the belligerents to be supplied from your own country.

What the Federal government ought to have realised, however, was that a formal complaint of any kind was bound to have unpleasant consequences. Bonn had to tread carefully.

In lodging a formal complaint and then telling the Egyptians it had done so Bonn only itself to blame for the had consequences. Hopes that Washington would not take the rebuff too seriously

It was bound to do so because relations between the United States and Europe have come to the very pass Bonn chose to adopt. Instead of sticking together through thick and thin each side first takes a furtive glance in each direction to see where the main chance lies.

In this instance Bonn wanted neither to run the risk of a temporary go-slow in oil deliveries nor to prompt a fresh break in diplomatic ties with the Arab countries, If the United States wanted to back Israel Bonn felt.

The United States not unmaturally took an entirely different view. America affords Israel projection in much the same way as it does this country. It is hardly surprising that the Americans feel their proteges ought to help one another out or at the very least not stand in each other's way.

Bonn can, of course, argue - and not without justification - that Israel is not a member of Nato and this country can accordingly remain neutral in respect of the Middle East conflict without thereby adopting a neutral stand in Europe. But the way Bonn went about its chosen

task could hardly fail to give rise to

misunderstandings. This country will is revolution and a dictatorship of the able to count itself lucky should it the lit would be possible to need comparable American support and shout the foundation of another new

which would not require any Were this state of affairs to occur? Were this state of affairs to occur? We be that the reinstated KPD would Bonn how unpleasant it can be to he at a the old party at heart. Then the only

The German Tribune

Printed by Krögere Buch- und Verlagedruck rel. Hemburg-Blankenese. Outtributed to rel. Hemburg-Blankenese. Outtributed to rel. USA by: MASS MAILINGS, Inc. 40 West 221 From top to bottom as well the new

reforms and Bundesrat

Willy Brandt has to choose between

n recent days there has been hardly a member of the Free Democrat leadership who has not harked back to the basis on which the SPD/FDP coalition was formed, namely the statement of government policy, which was not socialistic but "sozial-liberal".

Willy Brandt, they have pointed out, is the Chancellor not only for the SPD, but also for the FDP and thus a cornerstone of the Coalition.

When the deputy Chalman of the FDP, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, was asked the leading question whether those who the parson of the Chancellor were also undermining the fabric of the Coalition he answered quite unequivoa guarantee of our continued coopera-tion." cally: "With absolute certainty Brandt is

What is behind the flood of protestations of loyalty, each with almost the same wording, by leading members of the FDP? Is it just an attempt to ward off the cries of the Young Socialism Or is it another attempt by the FDP to give stocks of the Free Democrat Party souring on the public opinion polls?
Or is there something else behind the

"concerted action" of the FDP? Their statements must be seen in the

light of the war Herbert Wehner declared with his public criticism of the government and which he has been carrying on quietly within party ranks. Wehner and his considerable following

on the one hand, and the Free Democrats on the other are battling for the Chancellor's political soul. Each of them would like Brandt on their side.

Herbert Wehner knows that at the moment the Free Democrats have no choice but to nurture their alliance with the Social Democrats or lose a large part of their following. Thus Wehner is exhorting the Chancellor to make use o this situation, make light of the FDP's

Bremer Nachrichten

objections and steam ahead with reform proposals whether the FDP likes them or

It is not that the Free Democrats have not sensed the danger. Genscher's themselves a stronger profile, to send the stocks of the Free Democrat Party the Bundestag corresponds to the persistent rumours in Bonn that the Social Democrats and the CDU social services sub-committees have been holding secret talks to try to reach an

agreement on worker participation that would satisfy the trades unions.

But the deputy FDP Chairman went further and threw ballast overboard. For as long as the "union" parties hold the majority in the Upper House Hans-Dietrich Genscher is not likely to favour any further coalitions with the CDU. Otherwise FDP votes in the provincial assembly in question would serve to torpedo the SPD/FDP reform bills on

their passage through the Bundesrat. Genscher's intention has been to make the position of the FDP in the Bonn Coalition poker game less vulnerable, to the detriment of the Christian Democrats.

Helmut Kohl and Gerhard Stoltenberg of the CDU will therefore have to aim for absolute majorities at the provincial assembly elections in the states of which they are premiers if they wish to retnin

And in Lower Saxony, where the decision of the Free Democrats was less clearly defined and most dependent on recommendations from Bonn, the chances of the FDP's sticking to a coalition with the SPD now seem high.

When Chancellor Brandt decides what course to take will he be able to overlook the sign given by the FDP? With prospects of being able to oust the CDU in one Pederal state and thus tip the balance in the Bundestat with the help of the FDP Brandt will presumably make his party, the parliamentary party and reform demands take a back seat.

Peter Hopen (Bremer Nachrichten, 31 October 1973)

faction occur.

Yet conflict within the Atlantic alliance is bound to make its mark. Relations are invariably no longer quite as cordial as beforehand. Some irritation always

Which is why this latest crisis, relatively

So it will not do merely

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HISTORICAL RESEARCH

long time passed before the first

large-scale conference of Russian

West German historians could take

e in Mainz, a' town with a rich

d. But his West German colleague, K.

main emphasis was placed on

Gemian relations between 1861 -

mily tracing the development of

the liberation of the serfs in the Czarist

Empire - and 1914, which marked the

ant of military confrontation between

deir historical scholars, most of them

skts by comparing economic and social

orical tradition.

LABOUR RELATIONS

IGMetall wins fight for better assembly-line conditions

ranz Steinkühler, the ambitious branch leader of the Metalworkers Union, made a name for himself after the five-day strike in North Württemberg's and North Baden's metal industry. The new pay deal he negotiated will go down in the history of industrial relations in the Federal Republic.

For the first time a trade union has managed to reduce the horrors of working on an assembly-line. Under the new pay deal, whose conditions are valid for the next six years, metalworkers in North Württemberg and North Baden will be granted a five-minute break every hour and guaranteed a minimum wage.

The new pay deal contains a large number of other innovations, including more worker participation in assemblyline organisation, greater security for older workers, an adequate number of deputies on the assembly line ready to jump in at any moment they are required and an end to the mixed wages system whereby piece work is often converted into a system of bonuses or hourly payments. But the strike has accomplished more than just the guarantee of adequate breaks and a minimum wage.

It was obvious that something was wrong with assembly-line working when Turkish workers at Ford's, Cologne, called a wild-cat strike. The Turks, who form the majority of assembly-line workers at the plant, were angry about the fact that there was an inadequate number of people to deputise for them on the assembly line and that they were expected to take over the work of any colleagues who arrived late. The Turks were therefore objecting to the rate of work on assembly-lines.

They also objected to the fact that they were forced to keep up this rate of

work for hours on end without any prospect of a break and that the amount of time they were allowed to carry out their individual jobs was too short.

The works council suggested talks about the rate of work and assembly-line working in general but management consigned these proposals to the files. Franz Steinkühler however managed to get his demands accepted in North Baden and North Württemberg.

Assembly-line working was intro-duced into the automobile industry by Henry Ford and for years it formed the main item of rationalisation in the highly-organised industry with its emphasis on the division of labour.

But the persons responsible for organising assembly-lines soon forgot the human element when making their plans. As a result assembly-line working has always been described as soulless.

The degree of rationalisation achieved on the assembly-line meant that the Individual worker soon had no more to do than repeat the same number of hand movements over and over again, Chimpanzees could have been taught to do the same thing.

But as long as there was any degree of hardship in a country industrial workers were only too pleased to accept assembly-line jobs for the money it brought. When a state of full employment was achieved in the Federal Republic, foreign workers took over assembly-line

In areas where foreign workers were not so easy to recruit the strain of the assembly-line led to increasing unrest. Scandinavian vehicle manufacturers such as Volvo and Saab-Scania registered a high turnover of assembly-line workers and increased absenteelsm. In many cases the financial advantages of the assemblyline was more than outweighed by the absence of labour.

The Swedes therefore thought out



Assembly-line packing teabags in Düsseldorf

new methods of production and believed they had found the answer in group work. Under this system the assemblyline is only used for transporting semi-finished products to various groups which add the finishing touches.

Works councils from firms manufacturing automobiles in the Federal Republic, especially Opel, Ford and Volkswagen where the rate of assembly-line work was highest, made a pilgrimage to Sweden to see what they thought was the answer to the assembly-line methods they all hated.

But most of them came back disappointed. The Swedish method was only being used in the construction of engines, a sector that had been fully automated in some plants in the Federal Republic for more than ten years. The only person needed on the motor assembly line at Opel's Rüsselsheim plant is a cyclist with an oil-can — and he is only there to check that nothing goes

Secondly, the Swedes do not produce goods in such large quantities as the three leading automobile manufacturers in the Republic. The Scandinavian method to replace the assembly-line only manages a production rate equivalent to that of Daimler-Benz, Stuttgart, where

rationalisation has not been pushed to his two former allies. same limits as in the mass-product. The Russians had sent the cream of factories of Europe and America. But it was Daimler's personnel be aembers of the Moscow Academy of

Hanns Martin Schleyer, future passis Arts and Science. They were headed by of the Federal Union of Employer's term A.L. Narotnitski who has still Associations, and the employer's term sentative during the negotiations. The West German group was led by W. Baden-Württemberg, who was first at fronted with the trade unions' g. Ratorical Association. As host, Mainz fronted with the trade unions' galactical Association. As nost, printed demands — they do not want to assembly-line scrapped, they only we have conditions improved.

At first the historians merely put out the conditions improved.

Schleyer will be able to get or rads in the two countries before the Steinkühler's victory. The new pay de fra World War. It was found that a good means that other contracts in the new led differed as a result of the different industry will be subject to the serious of industrialisation and the restrictions on the assembly-line but a also means that the Metalworkers Unix will probably be more restrained in future canding trade. The Russian railway will probably be more restrained in future.

whithe help of foreign credits repaid by Steinkühler considers Schleyer's spr. Fooling Russian agricultural produce, ture valuable. As future president of the method and basic attitude of Federation of Employer Association with resarch is based on Lenin's work Schleyer can hardly advise out to the emergence of Russian Capitalism. employers against agreements of the type of the talks given by Kovaltchenko. he has just signed. The horrors of bykin and Dyakin revealed that new assembly-line working could soon by Ernst Willenbrock

(Deutsches Allgemeines Sonnlagsk).* 28 October 1975

SuddeutscheZeitung

Russian and German historians

meet in Mainz

reparations began seventeen years ago. chief Russian participant there, of Lenin and that commitment to Leninist doctrines does not involve an inflexible approach to his material and findings. Soviet researchers have long passed the stage of giving vulgar materialistic explanations for all political actions by pointing to the economic interests at stake.

They only adhere to the basic theory that the feudal system practised during the Czarist era inhibited the modernisation of the Russian economy with the result that Russia's productive capacity could not be developed until after the

The Federal Republic's historians put forward differing views. W. Zorn of Munich claimed that though German industrialisation may have been inhibited by conservative policles before the First World War it was not ruled out altogether.

Younger researchers such as H.J. Puble of Münster and H. Böhme of Darmstadt on the other hand spoke of the influence of the large estate-owners on the policies the Wilhelminian Reich as being incompatible with the modernisation of the economy. One of the Russian historians then asked: "Why then did the revolution take place in Russia and not in Germany?

As far as foreign policy was concerned, only the attitude of the German Foreign Office was examined. The main Russian speaker was prevented from coming due sickness but the Russians will loubtlessly have a good deal to say about the pre-war diplomacy at St Petersburg's at a later meeting.

Russian historians believe that the First World War was largely the result of Anglo-German competition in the naval sector and not of differences between Borlin and St Potersburg.

Some West German researchers agreed though they felt that the direct cause of the crisis of July 1914 was the wish of the German general staff after the establishment of the entente between Britain, France and Russia to eliminate the two continental powers in this force before Russia was fully armed.

A. Hillgruber of Cologne on the whole adopted this theory which was put forward by Dr Fischer of Hamburg. As far as earlier crises were concerned, Hillgruber claimed that before differences could escalate into war Bismarck would opt for Russia and abandon the interests f Austria-Hungary.

But Russian researchers do not consider Bismarck as being so Russophile. They believe that, faced with a choice between an alliance with Russia or with Austria-Hungary, Bismarck avoided opting for Russia

H. Böhme of Darmstadt described Bismarck's successor Caprivi as the first advocate of a committed Central European policy. After cancelling Bismarck's Reinsurance Treaty with Moscow, he attempted to guarantee Central Europe's position in the foreign trade sector as well but was forced to abandon this course when German industrialists forced him to sign a trade agreement with Russia in 1894

Caprivi, Bohme claims, wanted the administration of the Reich to be extended to other, non-feudal classes and also aimed at a compromise with France over the question of Alsace-Lorraine. Fresh research must be conducted into the Caprivi era, his Russian colleague Tulpayer commented.

Billow, the next Chancellor, tried to re-adopt Bismarck's policy towards Russia but, Hillgruber and Barbara Vogel of Hamburg claim, his attempt was doomed to failure because of the conflict of interests between Berlin and St Petersburg over the Balkans.

His successor Bethmann-Hollweg better-known since K.D. Erdmann published the diaries of his colleague Riezler and added a commentary -- was unable to find any solution to the entente between Russia, France and Britain and in desperation allowed the general free rein.

Fritz Fischer of Hamburg claimed that there could be no question of war, guilt as all the great powers of the period were rearming. He was supported by the Russian historians who had at hand a quotation by Lenin to this effect.

The fresh analysis of the period from Bismarck to Bethmann-Hollweg was one of the main achievements of the congress. Russia's view of Germany at this time was not discussed but Germany's view of Russia was dealt with more thoroughly, even though further research has still to be conducted.

The West German historians were stimulated by the economic aspects put forward by the Russians while the Russians gained new insight into the policy of Imperial Germany in conjunction with class and military motives.

At the end historians from both countries agreed to further meetings of this type. Historians from both the Federal Republic and the Soviet Union should now find it easier to gain access to archive material in each others' countries and also plan to revise school history books in order to make them less

Minor difficulties, such as the Historical Association's official title of Verband Deutscher Historiker (and not Best German or Federal Republics, will bardly prove an obstacle to such good intentions in the long run

At any rate, once the conference was over, the two groups travelled together to Trier, the birthplace of Karl Marx, and Worms where they were able to admire the architectural monuments of the Romans and the Middle Ages.

Immanuel Birnbaum (Suddentsche Zeitung, 22 October 1973)

Ethe extent of future reductions in the working week but there appears to be a Both sides discuss problems them on how the number of hours of short working week worked can be reduced during the course of the next few years. Both sides of industry have announced long-term ideas which will influence the labour market in

White-Collar Workers Union (DAG) and the Trade Union Confederation (DGB) with all its affiliated members aim for a continuing rise in real incomes and a gradual reduction of the working

The extent and urgency of efforts to the length of the working week. The trade unions stress that this is a long-term matter as the present state of affluence would not permit one of these factors to be pushed into the background.

These aims are most commonly backed up by arguments supporting the accumulation of wealth and the guarantee of full employment through the

workers and the increased amount of under the category "Improving the time taken for journeys to and from the quality of life", blace of work which leads to a Unlike the trade unions, employers

considerable reduction of the effective leisure-time period. leisure time.

Employers disagree. The Employers Association (BDA) argue that the current epend on income levels and state of the labour market allows no latitude for any further reduction in the working week. Most other statements made by the management side of industry are based on this view.

The employers argue that a further general reduction in the working week would run contrary to the demands society makes of the productive reduction of the volume of labour.

Other arguments put forward are the need to catch up on other groups of State which can be grouped together apparatus. This does not only include

believe that industry would be unable to offer both wage increases and further reductions in the working week. In principle, only one of these two demands can be accepted. Industry believes that workers are realistic enough today to demand material benefits instead of more

as a result of pay negotiations, the week however reduced employers expect difficulties about labour intensive industries such as printing where the labour force cannot be dequately extended.

A reduction of the working week would lead to more overtime without increased production so that monetary stability would be threatened as a result.

The Industrial Institute reports that previous reductions of the working week have led to a rise in overtime. Male workers did an average 2.2 hours overtime a week in the period from 1957 to 1964. With further reductions in the working week the average amount of

Where the reduction of the working hathose cases where they do not reject Where the reduction of the working week is concerned, the trade unions are giving priority to those sections of industry where the eight-hour-day has still not been introduced.

Little importance is attached to reducing the working day below this lead even though it is a declared aim of the trade unions. The DGR recently state is those cases where they do not reject themse cases where they do not reject that are duction of working hours out thank, employers would prefer an area to the amount of annual days.

The proposals for a longer weekend for trade unions. The DGR recently state that are reason, and believe that a

trade unions. The DGB recently state state it did not intend to fight for that it did not intend to fight for a section in the working day is only general reduction of the working day below eight hours and would give priority instead to the achievement of other forms a section of laisure time.

Continued from page 4 etablished, priority is being given to

training the amount of paid holiday traworker is allowed to take.

overtime increased to three hours a weak in the period between 1965 to 1971.

The Federal Printing Association has compiled statistics revealing that worked in this branch of industry have actually worked between 42 and 43 hours a weak since the introduction of the forty-hors week.

instead to the achievement of other working day in those branches of leisure time.

Only the White-Collar Workers Union giving priority to the further reduction of the working week and has already issue a set of proposals calling for a 36-hour working day in those branches of industry; where it has not bees of industry in industry in make concessions on this indicate which leave and that the basic of industry in make concessions on this intellectual variety and proved particular intellectual variety and proved that unity of intellectual variety and proved that unity intellectual variety and proved that unity of in

(Die Welt, 27 October 1973)

A s long as German unity is unattainable, the two German States should enter into peaceable and neighbourly rivalry to see which of them can organise the public sector better, President Heinemann said in Osnabrück.

Speaking on the 325th anniversary of the Peace of Westphalia which ended the Thirty Years War, Heinemann stated that such a "competition of freedom" was a lesson of history and a need of the moment.

Heinemann claimed that the anniversary of the Peace of Westphalia should not be the occasion of either joy or recrimination. It was not worth attacking historical personages after the event, he stated, as nothing could now be changed.

The President pointed out that the unified German State was neither a normal historical feature nor an ideal solution. The German State existed only 74 years between 1871 and 1945 before the process of partition into two Independent States began,

Does that mean to say that most of our history was bad, he asked. Perhaps the

lessons to be learned from history

President Heinemann outlines the

especially now that relations with the German Democratic Republic are in a process of change though we do not overlook the obstacles on the way to this

But that does not prevent us from tionship between unity and liberty in our history:

The lack of unity sometimes proved an obstacle to liberty and robbed the German liberation movements of their victory, Heinemann added. But the large

"We adhere to this", the President said, not an end in Itself. During all the clashes

over reunification, nobody wanted it at the price of liberty. We have always attached greater importance to peace and freedom than to unity."

Nobody wents Switzerland, the Netherlands and Austria to be part of a unified German State as they were before 1648 and 1866 respectively, President Heinemann claimed. The populace itself has approved of concentrating on establishing

friendly relations with our neighbours.

"But the population of the German Democratic Republic have so far been refused the right of self-determination," Heinemann continued. "The frontier of the German Democratic Republic is a combination of wall and barbed wire and its guards shoot at would-be refugees.

(Die Welt) 26 October 1973)

woodcut

bivalence, the trade

departure for the artist.

the diametrical opposite is also encom-

passed. This ambivalence is the point of

But the etcher Sensen is not the

And

mark

W MEDICINE

THE ARTS

Impressions of the Donaueschingen music festival

s with all music festivals that are A swith an music testivate and more a venue for trials and experimentation than a "festival" in the original sense of the word, little has been able to assert itself during the interrupted fifty-year history of the Donaueschingen

But what did remain was a respectablelooking list of fine performances of Hindemith, Schönberg, Webern, Stravinsky or, in the more recent past, Henze, Penderecki, Boulez and Stockhausen. This panorama of modern music provides justification of the claim that the small town in the Black Forest has in its own way made musical history.

Today the development of musical material has led to the almost boundless emergence of new instrumental techniques and sorial, post-serial, aleatoric and electronic experiments. Musicans and audiences are finding it increasingly difficult to orientate themselves when swamped by this flood of avant-garde accomplishments.

Last year's Donaueschingen Festival organised by the town's musical appreciation society in conjunction with the Südwestfunk broadcasting company and under the patronage of Joachim Fürst zu Fürstenberg, struck rock bottom in the arrangement of its programme.

Thanks to Otto Tomek's flair for knowing just what is required, this year's programme included a series of more valid works which prompted fruitful discussion and were not immediately orgutten.

The large number of young people attending the Donaueschingen Festival-took advantage of a public discussion to demand more information about modern music. Many of the composers complied with this wish by answering listeners' questions after performances.

Apart from jazz (the Festival was an important meeting-place for jazz flautists like Hinze, Moody, Shihab and Steig) and radio plays by Wilhelm Zobl and Urs Widmer (which brought nothing positive CONTRACTOR CONTRACTORS

Hannogeridie Alloemeine

to the surface), the Donaueschingen Festival featured the premieres of six works commissioned by the Südwestfunk. Mauricio Kagel's Two-Man Orchestra Is

a humorous work. Wilhelm Bruck and Theodor Ross, Kagel's two assistants, sat in an "orchestra machine" on two separate platforms and faced each other across a landscape of slightly damaged instruments, ropes, pedals, gears and machine parts.

An additional platform with the same equipment stood midway between the two musicians to complete the acoustic scenario. Bruck and Ross were also connected with this central platform by means of shafts and pieces of rope.

The two musicians required a high mind during their one-hour, electronically-controlled performance. The audience sat around the orchestra machine as if in a circus and could follow the performance from all sides.

Kagel pieced together his orchestra machine over a period of almost three years. The funniest thing about the performance was that the artistic impulses supplied by the two musicians gave the old string, wind and percussion instruments new life and the musical quality achieved could never have been



Mauricio Kagel's Two-Man Orchestra

expected beforehand from instruments of between a large number of instruments at such battered appearance.

Kagel has based his score on certain

melodic, rhythmic and harmonic patterns

any one time.

Kagel did not alm at pure acoustic decoration or even a musical joke. The and allows his musicians plonty of scope pleasure goes deeper than that. He has

The various aspects of this both visual THINGS SEEN and musically attractive composite THINGS SEEN often prompted a chuckle if not out the laughter and musical overs averaged. Doanueschingen Festival.

The premiers of Pierre Bouler

three-part Explosante - Fixe did not arouse quite so much interest as Kagel work. Boulez himself conducted as provided the audience with an explanation of the work.

Explosante – Fixe was composed remained in the work.

Explosante – Fixe was composed remained in the work and consists of constantly changing combinations of eight instruments – three wind instruments, three string instruments, a har and a vibraphone – which react to or another with the aid of live electronic.

than it explodes. It is on the whole lyng (achoslovakia by Warsaw Pact troops,

nic, is unable to reach the quality el tension of earlier compositions. You on; have to think of the musical fascination of his cantata Le marteau sans malin But his latest composition four! admiration enough, not least because of the excellent solo performances of the eight instrumentalists.

The large international audience including many young people, eagen looked forward to the premiere of a weby East German Paul-Heinz Ditter entitled Area Sonantes.

Dittrich, 43, a pupil of Wagner-Régen, for both physical and musical movement.
The musicians are allowed to choose of movements.

The musicians are allowed to choose of movements.

The musicians are allowed to choose of movements. and a teacher at East Berlin's Hanns Lisks Music Conservatory, has approached the

Music publisher G. Henle looks back on 25 years of success

The G. Henle Verlag, a publishing Classical works, especially the piano company that has become well-scores of composers from Bach to known for its strictly edited series of Brahms. There then followed a series of

anniversary.

The publishing company, based in Munich and Dulsburg and employing a permanent staff of twenty, began as the hobby of steel manufacturer Günter Henle and gradually become a second full-time iob for him.

chamber music scores, often with preliminary or secondary scores which though long forgotten supply a good deal of information about the definitive work. Seventy thousand sheets of original manuscript form a basis for studying sources more thoroughly.

The company plans to publish Haveing and preliminary or secondary scores which though long forgotten supply a good deal of information about the definitive work.

Verlag is still young enough to be seen as a daring venture in the publishing sector—but it is also sufficiently self-confident.

Let now available. Over ten volumes or the Beethoven series have been published as well.

It is gradually becoming evident that to look forward to the next 25 years and calculate the risks to be faced without expanded until they cover his complete

Backed by experience as a pianist and music-lover and encouraged by his astonishingly large circle of musical friends, Henle, a former diplomat, is concerned about the dangers theatening

the purity of original scores. authentic scores purified of all later additions. He is therefore paying a service to the great legacy of the musical past and freeing modern interpreters from the changes introduced during the course of time, mainly by the tyrannical editors of the nineteenth century.

Returning to original sources, with all the painstaking research that involves, helps old music escape the chains of the past and come to life for both present and future generations.

lienie's method in what was once jokingly or maliciously described as his music factory has now developed into the long-term planning of more ambitious publishing projects.

The main emphasis was first placed on

original scores, this year celebrates its 25th chamber music scores, often with

full-time job for him.

In a country with so many long-established musical publishers the G. Henie

The company plans to publish Haydn's complete works — the first 45 volumes are now available. Over ten volumes of



Günter Henle (Photo: priyat)

range of works. The company has also announced the publication of a catalogue of his works compiled by Krystin Kobylanska, the Pollsh researcher who specialises in Chopin. This will form a companian volume to the Beethoven catalogue compiled by Kinsky and Halm.

Apart from its major task of cooperating with the Répertoire International des Sources Musicales, an institution that contains all existing sources from the beginning of Western music to 1800, the G. Henle Verlag is also planning an opera series.

To celebrate its 25th anniversary, G. Henle has published the original score of Franz Liszt's important plano sonata in 8 minor. The fact that Liszt's own manuscript is also reproduced after being lost for many years reveals the publishing company's main merits — its faithfulness to the original and an almost detectivelike research. The score is of high typographical quality and printed in six colours so that it is of value to any. book-collector.

The publication of the Liszt score demonstrates that the G. Henle Verlag is now slowly turning to the era of modern music with all the hard work that entails.

But Henle has not set all the yardsticks for this publishing venture. He sees his work and that of his staff as part of a large-scale venture in which all musical publishers should participate, he told a press conference in Duisburg.

But in the first few uncertain post-war years Henle revived a tradition that was once self-evident - that the commercialist nature of manufacturers represents no obstacle to recognising and backing art as an important factor in human Friedrich Hommel

(Frankfurter Aligemeine Zeltuit) für Deutschland, 24 October 1913):

laughter and music-lovers expressed the wish of seeing it at a later date per television. At any rate, Kagel's Two-ly indeed the greatest sensation, at the [4]]

Doanueschingen Pestival

Will Sensen – Wuppertal's enigmatic

bainter and sculptor

another with the aid of live electronics. The turning point for artists in the way There is no harshness in this artisk its understood themselves and their sensitive composition which flows mer on came in the sixties. The invasion of than it evolves the composition which flows mer but cannot maintain its attracted throughout all its forty minutes.

The work representation of the whole lyne (Account and the streets of th throughout all its forty minutes.

The work revealed that Boulez, we conductor of the New York Philliams.

Artistic initiatives

Fath in general intellectual progress us destroyed. The collapse was the ruting point for and motivation behind reginened, and now changed, artistic

facts about Sensen: born in Wuppertal 1935. Studied at the Werkkunstschule appertal from 1953 to 1957. From

Continued from page 10

the old concerto grosso technique, has affonted three solo musicians (oboist,

mbonist and cellist) and three female

The work is a labour of love that lasts

and forty minutes and contains

intakingly organised passages whose misic purism is calculated to appeal to

Paressive music-lovers.

The opportunities offered by the

augement were not completely utilsed.

the music allocated to the solo

instrumentalists and singers did not blend

equically and they did not provide a

omincing alternative to the complex (thustral passages.

but there were a number of fascinating

duits which prompted the audience to

Fluid the experiment sympathetically.

he performance of the soloists and the

dwestfunk symphony orchestra under

liere could be no greater contrast than

but between Hans-Joachim Hespos'

ash, fragmentary orchestral work

Backout and Peter Michael Hamel's sad

suppostion which sounds like never-

thing Oriental music and lulis audiences

theners felt bored by the music.

tientions to their logical conclusion.

the able to put across the glaring

Contrast between the works with the

sylistic subtlety they have gained

usique Vivante ensemble from Paris sich performed Laboratorium 1973 for

mest Bour was excellent.

SuddeurscheZeitung The state of the state of the

1958 lecturer at this school, now part of the Wuppertal Polytechnic, where he specialises in art teaching and creativity.

Since he finished his studies in 1957 he has been exhibiting his work in small galleries and highly respected museums. In his homeland of Westphalia he is a highly respected artist.

So there is the pre-1968 Sensen and the artist that emerged after this eventful year. His early works show him to be an artist who regarded beauty and poetry only as a phenomenon, while works of the past five years show that he is no longer interested in that "classical

He keeps returning to England to work, feeling attracted by the misty, nebulous fragrant air. At first this affinity was unconscious. But then it made its mark, for instance in the series of etchings Hommage à Hokusai.

The differentiated fine gradation of the colour values creates an immediate and direct effect. Credit is due to the high

complete artist. There is the sculptor Sensen, the quasi-collageur Sensen. The principle of style for all these aspects of the artist is the same - ambivalence in equal proportions. To describe his sculptures Sensen takes a metaphor from the realms of geology: atoll, earth-workings, lava, craters, islands

The work contained some brilliant solo intermezzi, Heinz Holliger's oboe work and Globokar's virtuosity with the trombone are well known and other details incorporating subtle instrumental effects stick in mind.

But on the whole the work was presumptuous and irritating. It formed a disappointing start to the Donaueschingen Pestival but a start that, fortunately, was immediately forgotten as soon as the curtain rose and the audience was able to see Kagel's orchestra machine.

amplified sound periods found their climax in "trifles" with hammer and anvil, pneumatic drill, metal saws and other equipment. This was obviously a test of how far the audience's patience could be stretched.

that rise from the sea and disappear again The audience accepted this laborious in a flash, into and out of areas of unrest happening with astonishing discipline but it seemed to be so deadened by the on Earth, tropical, sub-tropical, Oriental, South-Sea exoticism - these are the associations on which he bases his work, end of the performance that it was unable almost unconscious and irrational. to react either approvingly or disapprov-

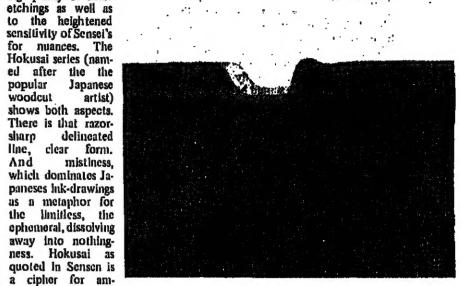
The "natural occurrence," the amorphous is formed and shaped, and re-thought. The whole complex "atoll" is analysed, vivisected, cut into slices and finally presented in a new form. Softly rising and falling movements like waves these are the product of the form-giving reconstruction.

In this fanning out process spatial and temporal dimensions are depicted expressed by an increasing sublimation of the colour intensity. In the glass projections, on the other hand, there is an ncrease in the colour intensity.

Erich Limmert

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 24 October 1973)

Those who view them cannot help but think of the single frames of a film with a



Winsen's Landscape 1972

attitude that says that in every situation hopping movement from one frame to

The structures thus apparently dissolving into a blur or opaqueness never appear anywhere in isolation. They always appear in conjunction with their complete opposite. Sensen has developed a formal pattern that can scarcely be intensified mechanically for such methods of depiction. This is the positive-negative form.

The complex "mass" to be formed is divided as if horizontally in the shape that is devoted to it.

Impossible achieved

The wave motions of the imaginary "atoll" run from out to in - or vice versa.

By means of random arrangement the reverse side always makes itself apparent. Thus Sensen achieves what is impossible in confrontation with pure "nature": the simultaneous total presence in total environment. Space and time absolutely are forced into one point.

Playful possibilities result from this for the sculptor, with stricter aspects in the graphic lay-out. The patterns in the glass ayers with the inset reliefs of the "atoli" segmentation are particularly striking. Here the apparent colourlessness of glass is added to the colour gradations, the observer associating this with the datkening yet transparent skies of Space. Senson is strongly Constructivist in the

systematic construction and destruction of line; he uses poetry to substitute for the basic principles of statics in geology.

Ambivalence as the creative and formative basic pattern becomes evident in the always possible simultaneous demonstration of forwards and back-

wards, right and left, top and bottom, exalted and abysmal. Sensen takes steps towards squaring the circle. Every piece of his work appears doubled. It fascinates the eye and provokes the observer to rational query and arguments. Something unified is created from the welding of original contradictions, from the rational and

irrational
Contradictions serve Wil Sensen only as
a motivition for trying to create syntheses that might be possible. Thus: an objet dart of fascinating power.

Khus U. Reinke (84 deutsche Zeitung, 24 October 1973)

mical and rhythmical study Dhafana.
Hamel, a 26-year-old composer from lanch, has written a melodically static M901 N3050 day-dreams. Unfortunately most liespos on the other hand employed wence and aggression to atomise the Musical line so that the listener was able to follow the composer's lt was astonishing how Ernest Bour and be Stidwestfunk Symphony Orchestra though their regular experience with ontemporary music. deen musicians by Vinko Globokar, the ligoslav composer who teaches at cologne Conservatory. The group gave a deafening minety-Winsen's Atoll, Hommage & Hokusal done in 1973

MEDICINE

Pros and cons of prescribing the Pill for young girls

iving young girls contraceptive advice only one partner. There is no fendency is both a medical and a legal and towards general promisculty. moral problem. Doctors can easily come into conflict with parents and the outmoded values held by society.

Doctors have to face these conflicts when prescribing the Pill for young girls wanting this sort of contraception. Professor Lauritzen of Ulm recently outlined the type of advice that should be given to girls when he addressed a contraception congress in Giessen.

Doctors should closely examine whether the type of partnership, the girl's personality and her situation justify prescribing the Pill. The other alternative - no Pill and no sexual intercourse - is often put forward by parents but it is not realistic. The real alternative is sexual intercourse with or without the Pill.

Sexual relations are often entered into today without any thought of contraception. Only when this intimate relationship proves lasting and sexual intercourse becomes regular is the doctor asked for advice sooner or later, often later.

Pregnancy at too early an age can be harmful to a girl. She will either be too young and inexperienced to take care of the child, will feel forced to marry a more or less unsuitable partner or will agree to have an abortion with all the mental and physical risks that involves.

Advising young girls about contracep-tion must therefore be regarded from the point of view of prevention. It is not true that prescribing the Pill for young girls will

lead to unrestricted promisculty.

Lauritzen agrees with Professor Sigusch, the Frankfurt sex expert, that the majority of young people today believe in marriage and the family. They tend to start sexual relations extremely early but both boy and girl demand faithfulness from their partner whom they usually intend to marry.

The sexual conduct of the young is determined by personality and emotional commitment. Most persons sleep with

New hope in fight against rhesus factor

Droviding expectant mothers with preventive treatment could reduce number of cases where new-born bables die or are handicapped due to blood incompatibility.

A study financed by the Research Association and containing the results of five years' work at more than sixty hospitals in the Federal Republic confirmed that preventive treatment can be highly effective

Professor Jörg Schneider, the coordinator of a team of scientists, explained that in ten per cent of all pregnancies - that means seventy thousand cases of year in the Federal Republic - the mother is a thesus negative and the children rhesus

Some five per cent of these children suffered anaemia, congenital jaundice or a general oedema. Without treatment these complaints lead to the death of the new-born child or even the foctus in a

large number of cases.

The main emphasis of research work is now to be switched from the treatment of sick children to preventive measures. In ninety per cent of cases an injection with anti-d immune globulin after a miscarriage or the birth of the first child will prevent the mother from forming antibodies that could cause the death or disability of her next child.

(Die Weit, 19 October 1973)

Professor Sigusch points out however that the attitude of young people has become more liberal. Both girls and boys have less anxiety and fewer conflicts within them in having sexual intercourse for the first time.

The age at which young people from the upper social levels had their first sexual experience dropped by three years between 1966 and 1970. Sigusch found that one sixteen-year-old girl in three and one seventeen-year-old girl in two had already had sexual intercourse.

There are obviously a number of causes why the young start intimate sexual relations at an early age. Physical and mental maturity, the lack of recognition and love on the part of the parents and a lacking feeling of security in the parental home lead them to seek understanding

and warmth with others of their own age.

Many young girls soon find that the best way of achieving this is through sex.

Say is not counted to seek understanding tonger taken. The question therefore needs closer examination.

Mental maturity, finally, is an extremely difficult term to define. Can Sex is not sought primarily but is a commodity brought into the relationship. Of course relationships of this kind often end in disappointement but it is very rare for young people to abandon a course they have once chosen.

On top of this, many young people look upon intimate relations as a status symbol that gives them added prestige. They seek their initial sexual contacts in a mood of both anxiety and curlosity and often without being able to make love.

There can be no doubt either about the need of contraceptive advice. Doctors examine the girl's medical condition, consider past medical history and select the most suitable method. If the Pill is prescribed the two-phase variety is better than the one-phase.

The doctor must also decide whether the Pill could have any side-effects. This is usually taken to apply in cases where the girl has not yet stopped growing, where her period is as yet irregular or when she is not fully mature mentally.

But both Lauritzen and Sigusch made it plain in their talks to the congress that these three conditions did not stand up to closer scrutiny. As far as growth is concerned, Lauritzen pointed out that doses of oestrogen five times as high as that found in the Pill are prescribed tor tall girls whose growth is to be stopped. Growth is minimal after the girl is past twelve anyway and to all intents and purposes cannot be inhibited after she is

It has always been demanded in the

past that the interaction of hormones between the pitultary gland and the ovaries should be allowed to settle down into a stable cycle accompanied by regular periods before there could be any thought of the Pill being prescribed to inhibit ovulation.

Until measurement of waking temperature over a number of months provided evidence of regular ovulation, it was recommended that the girl should not be prescribed the Pill but should rely instead on a more conventional form of contraception,

Most gynaecologists will still hold this view today. But we must be clear about the fact that it is a presentive measure based purely on conjecture.

In the lifteen to seventeen age range 43 per cent of periods end without ovulation. Even in the eighteen to twenty age group 27 per cent of periods come into this category and a further 37 per cent occur with an inadequate level of

Although many girls of this age have already taken the Pill none of the available statistics are able to show any difference between young girls and mature women in the frequency of disturbed periods after the Pill is no longer taken. The question therefore

anyone say when it is lacking at sixteen and existing at eighteen? Can anyone claim that it comes overnight when a girl, say a seventeen-year-old, marries?

Professor Sigusch stressed that various writers came to various conclusions by using various arguments and various methods of examination. There was not a shred of evidence, he added, for the widespread view that earlier physical maturity is linked with retarded mental maturity.

It is possible for a young girl to grow mature during an intimate partnership as this can bring young people a sense of satisfaction and personal happiness, Professor Sigusch told the congress.

At a congress in Glessen a few years ago a public prosecutor by the name of Kohlhaas outlined the legal position of a doctor who prescribed a young girl the Pill without her parents knowing.

doctor cannot prescribe the Pill arbitrarily but must give advice and make his decision according to his medical conscience. There is no general obligation for minors to obtain their parents' permission before taking the Pill.

The doctor has to use his discretion and consider the importance of his patient's interests compared with those of her parents or guardians. He must decide whether to do his duty to the patient and remain silent or do his duty to her parents and take them into his

Wolfgang Cyran (Frankfurter Aligemvine Zeitung für Deutschland, 24 October 1973)

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STUTTGARTER NACHRICHTEN

out to be healthy.

Professor Otto Blume, the well-know Cologne sociologist, and Professor Ilin Thomae, head of Bonn University department of psychology, are alinvolved in the project.

Professor Hauss spoke of the influence the environment on old people's st. of health when he gave a preliming report of his research findings by meeting organised by the Lower Sacbranch of the Academic Foundation.

Seventy-one of the 570 old parses examined suffered from one complet without knowing anything about it, Its suffered from two, 144 from three at 211 from four or more.

Seventy-seven per cent of the gree; had disorders of the circulation, 61.5 p. cent suffered an impairment of the mobility, sixty per cent had respirate: complaints, 32.9 per cent had metaboly disorders, 26.8 per cent had trouble will their liver, 24.5 per cent had badly-fore tioning kidneys and 17.5 per oct suffered from disorders of the bra-

Professor Hauss claimed that one of the most frequent causes of ilness among it: elderly was malnutrition and referred to report which stated that two thirds of geriatric patients in general hospitals was given the wrong sort of food.

Air and water pollution, populated density and loneliness are all factors that affect our well-being. The extent to which they cause disease is a matter of speculation. It is not yet proved for certain that waste gases cause cancer or that grilling or smoking meat encourage the disease.

Old people are threatened by basically the same environmental factors as the young. But they face greater danger s they have been exposed to these factors for a longer period of time.

Hauss attached great importance to our change in the sociological structual. Taking an old person from a healthy family atmosphere and putting him in a poorly-run old folk's home could shorten life expectancy.

Hauss conducted a series of expenments on rats, an animal with a pronounced herd instinct. He isolated them in cages and then hung up the cage on a piece of string so that the rats would feel completely helpless. The outcomes was vascular inflammation and stomation

The Academic Foundation has stated that Professor Hauss' research report will be published in the "Geriatries in North Rhine-Westphalia" series published by the Federal state's Ministry of Health.

Josef Schmidt (Stuttgarter Nachrichton, 19 October 1973)

More woman doctors

One doctor in five in the Federal Statistics Bureau claims in its survey for 1971. That year there were some 21,000 woman doctors. Since then the number has increased. At present more than thirty per cent of newly-qualified doctors are women.

(Neus Hannoversche, 24 October 1973)

Incidence of venereal disease dangerously on the increase

Smallpox, black death and poliomyelitis appear to have been stamped out the civilised world. Most other nly sixteen of the 570 over-the professor Have largely disappear-Professor Hauss of Münster United al. Only two have been able to survive sity Hospital examined during a geom; and even spread in recent years — the logical project backed by the Nor:

Rhine-Westphalia Health Ministry tune out to be healthy. they are passed on through love-making. nat from a few isolated cases. Goornoea is much less dangerous than

sphills but far more common. The ingricans have coined a new term for its apid spread — love pollution.
There are a large number of reasons for this regrettable increase of venereal disease. Oddly enough, one of the major

cuses is an epoch-making medical advance - the discovery of penicillin. Gonomboen and syphilis can be cured by antibiotics as they are both caused by bacteria. They no longer inspire the feeling of dread they used to as one injection of penicillin is usually enough to sump out venereal disease at an early suge. But treatment is not always that

cours resistant to penicillin. This might make treatment more dificult in some cases but if prescribed culy enough, an injection of penicillin all usually effect the same miracle cure in the past.

my today as natural mutation has

isulted in the development of bacterial

Unfortunately, treatment by antibiotics its disadvantages. The chance of

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great extent to the spread of venreal

It has prompted a dangerous carefree attitude. People are all too willing to believe that they no longer need to take care and can run the risk of contracting venereal disease with as little consequence as the common cold.

This is particularly true of the younger generation which grew up in the antibiotic age and no longer looks upon venoreal disease as the bogey it once was. According to statistics published by the World Health Organisation, the number gonorrhoea cases in the fifteen to twenty age range quadrupled between 1961 and 1971. Gonorrhoea became a teenage disease for the first time in the history of Mankind.

As disturbing as this may appear, it is not really surprising. Sexual maturity occurs at a younger age today than it did in the past and sexual relations begin at a correspondingly earlier stage.

On top of this there has been a deepseated change in the moral climate of society. The transformation is usually referred to superficially as the "sex wave". A large number of sexual taboos aring gonorrhoea and syphilis easily, have been broken. Premarital sexual pickly and safely has contributed to a intercourse is no longer regarded as

immoral. It was once a disgrace for a girl to have lost her virginity before getting married. Today virginity is often thought of as something shameful.

Many young girls are making full use of their newly-gained sexual freedom, previously an exclusively male privilege. Many young people today therefore lead a promiscuous sex life, a factor which contributes a great deal to the spread of venereal disease.

Let us assume that an infected person infects three partners and each of these three partners infect another three people - you only need to take paper and pencil in your hand to realise that this would snowball to astronomic proportions within a short space of time.

The contraceptive pill has also contributed to the spread of venereal disease. It has overcome the fear of pregnancy and therefore had an influence on sex life. On the other hand it has largely replaced the condom. The condom has now gone out of fashion quite unnecessarily, as it is provides effective protection against both concen-

The mass tourism of our age also plays its part in the spread of venereal disease. Millions of people travel to distant parts of the world and many of them are also seeking sexual variety and adventure.

The moralists cannot do much against these trends. Social developments cannot be reversed. Whether one approves, rejects or is left completely indifferent by

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be stressed that it is not a passing fad but a lasting transformation of

That is why there is only one weapon in the fight against venereal disease - information! Parents and schoolteachers must be both frank and objective about the subject. The rest is the responsibility of the medical profession, the health authorities, armed forces, universities, technical colleges, the press and the other mass media.

The information should not consist solely of gloomy and unrealistic warnings. It must instead provide practical advice such as tips about contraception, sexual hygiene, the possible cures for venereal diseases, their initial symptoms and, not least, the need for immediate medical

Frank discussion needed

But this course would depend on the whole subject of venereal disease losing the moral stigma that still clings to it and being discussed frankly without any embarrassment. We have abandoned so many taboos concerned with sex and yet we still stubbornly persist in adhering to

A largo number of researchers throughout the world are now at work developing a vaccine to cure venereal disease. It can only be hoped that their efforts are worthwhile and they achieve

If every young man and woman could one day be vaccinated against gonorrhoea and syphilis, venereal disease would be forced on to the retreat and one day stamped out altogether.

(Lrankfürter Rundschan, 19 October 1973)

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Jeans fashion conquers the entire world

Drincess Anne wears them, King Hassan of Morocco wears them as does Lieschen Müller. For a docade they have clung sweat-stained to the legs of American working men and cowboys. Sky-blue examples hang loosely in air-conditioned executive suits and a West German men's magazine recently meditated on whether it would be in order to wear them to the office. At the same time the American news magazine Newweck devoted its cover story to them.

"They" are joans and the clothing industry has a world-wide boom producing them. A car dealer can expect swifter delivery of a dozen VWs than a clothier can hope to see arriving one thousand pairs of jeans. The firm, whose name quite simply is Blue jeans, announced recently that they had a four-month delivery delay for the eg-wear of the twenties.

Post-war Americans with protesting fire in their bellies discovered the value of jeans, which had been the attire of generations of cowboys, cotton-pickers and factory workers. They were practical, cheap and could be expected to last half a

Marion Brando and Norman Mailer shocked Hollywood society by appearing

Cha cha cha boom booming

ha cha cha is the most popular dance in the Federal Republic, according to a survey conducted by the General Association of Federal Republic Dance Instuctors (ADTV) at 800 schools in the German-speaking world.

The results of this survey were published at the 11th International Holiday Training Camp in the Black Forest Kur centre of Enzklöstede (District of Calw),

According to ADTV President Gert Hadrich youngsters are keen on jive and the slow waltz in that order, while the older generation like these two dances, but in the other order.

This indicates that in this country, as elsewhere, the revival of dancing in pairs has become marked. Even the youngest generation put rock seventh on their list of most popular dances. Married couples put dances where there is no physical contact eleventh on their list of

Herr Hädrich says that he does not expect any new dance craze in the foresecable future. He added that the 650 dance schools in the Federal Republic with their 1,100 dance tutors were expecting a "great season" for dancing over one million pupils eager to learn dancing were on the books.

Being able to dance well was "in" once again. The married-couple dancing boom was at its height, Herr Hädrich said.

(Suddeutsche Zeitung, 4 October 1973)

Sporting fashon

omen in this country are turning more and more to sporting fashions. According to a woman's clothing research institute in Disseldorf 31 per cent more trouser suits and 57 more blouses were sold in the first six months of this year than in the first six months of 1972.

These statistics were given to the press at a conference at the opening of the international fashion fair igedo.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 23 October 1973)

Frankfurter Rundschau

dressed in Jeans when black tie and dinner jacket were de rigor.

Sons and daughters of the American upper-middle classes adopted jeans as their own and gave jeans' manufacturers their first taste of a boom when ordinary trousers and petticoats were discarded.

The idea was not to be smart but to be different from their parents and this was motive behind the adoption of jeans in Europe in the middle of the sixtles. And then the parents themselves joined in. Hardly had the fashion conquered Europe than smart fashion pace-makers turned the onetime protest attlre into a permanent feature of the European wardrobe. At prices ranging from 20 to 800 Marks per pair, old young, rich, poor, famous and unknown took to jeans.

Jeans have even threatened national costume in Bavaria. In Moscow they are torn from tourist's hands to be sold on the black market for 300 Marks. All over the world they help to make well-formed women's hips more sexy and give support to the fleshiest male behind.

The advertisers of jeans have plugged the idea that they are ideal wear for all leisure-time pursuits and this slogan has been used throughout the land. Today whole families go to the changing rooms of shops selling jeans, filled with the idea that wearing jeans you can do whatever

The freedom that they seek is no longer from the harsh climate of the Wild West but from the mild weather of the Mediterranean. Between Cannes and St Tropez jetsetters such as Gunther Sachs and Brigitte Bardot became trend setters when they began enjoying the sweet life in washed out blue jeans.

This new love of casualness fetches good prices for jeans everywhere. In the past people who wear jeans have set to work on them in the bathtub with scrubbing brush and bleach bottle removing all their stiffness and colour,

The little chap in an orange and yellow

play suit amused himself on the footbridge. He did not bother at all with

the other people who were around him in

his unusual playground. Jealously he looked after his rubber animal that he

He was not concerned either with the

idea that he has become an example of a

trend, a diminutive consumer, a symbol

be dressed in comfortable, easy to clean, colourful clothes. Parents want their

trailed about him.

be held in Cologne.

regards clothes.

pair of specially pre-faded jeans at a fashionable shop.

Without doubt the charm of shabbiness is in. Wise men the world over are asking themselves why this should be so.

Pop artist Andy Warhol says quite simply that jeans are so comfortable. Meanwhile America's pop prophet Mar-shall McLuhan enthuses: "The popularity of jeans as a fashion means that protest against the Establishment has reached new heights." He must have overlooked the fact that the Establishment is itself taking to wearing jeans.

A far more realistic appraisal, it would seem, is that by West German psychoanalyst Professor Richter, himself wearer of jeans, who feels that jeans have become a sort of uniform that binds people together which is a particular need in the modern age when there is so much keeping people apart. This fashion is the honest expression of a feeling for life, and the desire of people to be able to move more freely so as to escape their isolation. Jeans help communication.

He is particularly in favour of the wishy washy shabby look in jeans. Once again he says the desire for greater simplicity been shamelessly commercially exploited by industry.

There seem to be no limits to profitable variations on the jeuns theme. America's largest producers of Jeans can hardly cope with demand while the Dutch have been taking complete shipments of old second-hand jeans obtained from American ran-and-bono men. This old material is stitched togother in Europe to make denim jackets, coats and waistcoats which are then sold at fantastique prices.

Avantgarde women who want to be in fashion today now carry their powder puff and lipstick in handbags made out of old scraps of denim which anonymous former owners once used to cover their

For those who are appalled by the thought that second-hand trousers might by unhygenic an Italian trouser manufacturer in Cologne has opened a shop whore the Jeans are guaranteed to be germ-free.

The Italian firm maintains that the desired effect is achieved as soon as the trousers are dipped in the machine at 60 degrees contigrade.

The jeans trend is regarded by this country's textile industry as unique, and has given manufacturers concern because their homely leisure-time creations are increasingly scorned by the buying

Raiph Louisoder, a dress designer, said: but today young working men are "When Jeans go like hot cakes for eighty prepared to spend a week's wages on a or ninety Marks it is obvious that our



A MARINE

turnover is going to be hit and it is

American manufacturers do not fait these worries. New plant is going up a over so as to cope with next year's demand. Even in communist countrie. the Western fashion is taking a grip Orders are being received from East Blo countries, and US managers are negotiaing with China Something is expected to come of these talks, "even through Mass pyjama suits are more comfortable that our jeans," one US salesman quipped.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 20 October 1973)

What the fashionable child should be wearing

of family prestige, a purchaser. These definitions are the kind of words buyers would use who are making their way to the international children's fair that is to period of time and have a guarantee that the colours and patterns are fast.

There are 6.8 million little girls and 7.2 an important sector of the clothing million little boys under fifteen who are industry - try to unite the attractive and utilitarian in its creations. They work parents pay out 3.2 milliard Marks for against their own profit interests their clothes. Researchers have examined sometimes and encounter sales opposition what this sector of the market wants as in order to produce textiles for children that are safe. It is reasonable to make the heretical

In this way colours such as orange, red remark that if they are not asked if they and yellow were tested to see if they were are happy with what they wear they can safe for children on the road. These be dressed in comfortable, easy to clean, colours will remain staples in the colourful clothes. Parents want their children's clothing industry. To these children's clothes to be chic and have been added lime green and pale blue. Whenever possible stretchable so that the A combination of colours shows up colours will remain staples in the clothes will fit the children for a fair better and if children are returning home

in the dark "reflectors" can be affixed to the children's backs.

Jeans - always a hit, practical and decorative — still command a large section of the market. There is no difference between girls' clothes and boys' clothes in bibbed trousers, T-Shirts. blouses and blouse and trousers.

Clothes for young children imitale clothes offered for mothers. And grand mother's pillow lace decorates rompers-Dots, check and strips with many colours along with patterns from Porky. Sylvester and Bugs Bunny decorate clothes with no ironing difficulties to that children take pleasure from them. The jungle is the theme for clothes for the beach and swimming with plenty of flora and fauna in the patterns. And the day ends as the day began. Bedwear is made of synthetics, cotton and frotte.

Gisela Twee (Die Weit, 17 October 1973) SPORT

Dynamo Dresden brings Bayern Munich up with a start

ka. The man on the terrace has an cening instinct and knows only too well hen a victory on the football pitch is cadusive and when it is not.

What ever is the matter with Bayern Munich? This is a question that has been used right from the start of the current gison and it is particularly apt in the unlext of the intra-German European n Derby between Munich and Drosden. Could it be that soccer in the GDR is already in a position to knock spots off a top-light professional football team such as flayers Munich?

Sport in the GDR has produced initiate performances in nearly every discipline you care to name, but in the cut the "capitalist West" has always emined a step ahead on the football

The shortcomings of GDR football in comparison with the professional game as played in this country were due for many ears to mismanagement of a kind. hatever the reasons may have been, the let remains that GDR clubs never had an epportunity of playing against first-rate trans from the West, let alone from this

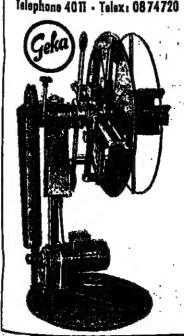
Officials were so mistrustful that botball in the GDR was to all intents and

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GDR was as lavish in its patronage of football as in other disciplines, but whereas this patronage delivered the goods in field and track athletics, rowing, swimming and gymnastic, the same could not be said of football.

For years football in the GDR remained an also-ran by international standards, the "capitalist West" playing the leading role. This is doubtless still the case for football happens to be the sport in which the West, for reasons of its own, has pushed stands of play to the utmost

It has not been a matter of demonstrating the superiority of Western society and the untrammeled self-government of sport. That would be playing the Eastern Bloc's shamateur game and postulating a link between ideology and success in the field and on the track.

Whether it is in New York or Moscow there can, in the final analysis, be little doubt that sporting prowess is the result of a simple equation, talent plus work (i.e. training).

Furthermore, there can be no doubt that with the exception of professional sport the GDR spends more time and money on its athletes than this country,

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There is such a thing as a victory that snacks of defeat, and Bayem limitch's 4-3 win at home in the first leg of the European Cup encounter with provide proof of socialist progress this could hardly apply to football.

Bayem won but the Munich fans were start as enthusiastic as they might have the form the fans were so that farrage has an on the farrage has an on the farrage has an one of the farrage has

benefited from the periodic malaise that besets the professionnal game. In Munich's case Bayern have been at the top for too long. Sooner or later they were bound to brought down to Earth with a bump.

Despite their home win in the first leg of the encounter with Dynamo Dresden there could be no mistaking Bayem Munich's problem. The club is in the throes of a crisis occasioned by unwitting complacency after so many years at the top. Bayern's troubles must not be eneralised. They do not extend to Federal league football in this country as a whole. While the Munich team had their work cut out to beat Dresden Borussia Mönchengladbach made short shrift of Glasgow Rangers, beating the Scottish side 3-0 in the European Cup-Winners Cup. What, then, is the matter with Bayern

Munich? The club is a microcosm of an affluent society that felt unbeatable after its performance over the past few seasons. Even Franz Beckenbauer, captain of

Bayern and of the national team, had to admit that "we often skipped strenuous training sessions." Yet the club continued ·to go from strength to strength in the Federal league - until the beginning of

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Only last year Bayern's chainman Wilhelm Neudecker lamented that the team was fed up with always having to play clubs such as Rot-Weiss Oberhausen (who were relegated at the end of last

The club badly needed fixtures above the Federal league level, he claimed, nailing the colours of a European league to his mast. This, of course, would have assured Bayern of international status.

Currently the Munich club is merely one of the eighteen in the first division. It has already lost three games and conceded as many goals in a dozen fixtures as it did all last season.

The others have taken the point too. They are no longer as respectful of Bayern Munich as in years gone by. Bayern players basked in their reputation of being the cat's pyjamas until the other clubs could stand no more of it. They now give as good as they get.

An away match in Munich is no longer

as good as a defeat from the word go, though the Munich players still find it hard to grasp what has happened. Sepp Maier is a bundle of nevers us soon as he is confronted with Monchengladbach goalie Kleff, who is now billed as his rival for the No. I spot among goalkeepers.

Even Franz Beckenbauer – Kaiser

Franz - has had to admit that he too has been a little lax in training.

Bayern have now been put in their place by Dresden, demonstrating in intra-German terms that they are no longer the non plus ultra in German football. The problem is a simple one. Bayern are the sleek-headed men and men that sleep o'nights and naturally at a disadvantage in relation to Dresden and anyone else with a lean and hungry look. The lean and hungry Dynamo players taught Bayern a lesson on the Munich team's home ground too!

Gerhard Sechase (Die Welt, 26 Ocother 1952)

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